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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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30 January 1984

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

RETIRED PORTUGUESE OFFICERS TRAINING ANGOLANS--A total of 12 retired Portuguese officers are in Angola training instructors for the Angolan Armed Forces. This has been revealed by an official source approached by ANGOP following reports from abroad that Portuguese troops would be fighting against UNITA bandits in Malanje and in southern Angola. According to ANGOP, the dismantling of the UNITA gangs in the central and eastern parts of the country is not the result of any activity by special antiguerrilla troops, but only a reflection of the new combat readiness of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola after a profound reorganization of their training methods and the recent coordination of operations following the creation of the regional military councils. According to the same source, the expression of new fighting morale is not only evident in the combat waged against the enemy, but also in the success of the recruitment and mobilizing campaigns, and in the active participation of all the people, through protest marches and all sorts of political demonstrations, in the struggle against the armed bandits and the South African aggressors. [Text] [MB111505 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSO: 3442/241

BRITISH BISHOP CITES U.S. CONSENT FOR RSA RAIDS

MB121314 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The London-based president of the antiapartheid movement, who has been in Botswana, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, says ever since President Ronald Reagan of the United States came to power, South Africa has stepped up its massive military raids into neighboring states. Archbishop Huddleston expressed the view that South Africa was carrying out aggressive missions into neighboring states because there was no protest of any kind from the United States. The archbishop said this at a press conference yesterday. He is on a tour of five Southern African states comprising Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania, in a mission he describes as a bid to speak to the foreign ministers in these countries to find out how his movement could assist them.

Archbishop Huddleston implied in his comments that South Africa is raiding her neighbors with the tacit consent of the Government of the United States. He cautioned that although there was still a possibility for peaceful change in South Africa, time was running out. Archbishop Huddleston singled out the ANC as the greatest of the liberation movements in South Africa, both in influence and numerically. He would not comment on the current talks between Mozambique and South Africa, saying that would be prejudging the situation.

On the role of the Church in the struggle against the policy of apartheid, Archbishop Huddleston said the Church had an important role to play because it was concerned with human rights. He added that if there was an attack on human dignity, then the Church had to protest against such an attack.

Referring to the recent referendum in South Africa, Archbishop Huddleston said that South Africa had an enormously effective propaganda machinery, and was using the new constitutional arrangements for the coloured and Indian communities as a way of persuading the world to believe that there was a change in the racist policies of the government.

While in Botswana, Archbishop Huddleston met with External Affairs Minister Archibald Mogwe.

CSO: 3400/540

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

FRG DONATES FIRE ENGINES--The minister of transport and communications, Dr Thulo Maphathe, yesterday inspected three fire-fighting vehicles destined for the mountain airfields of Lesotho. He was accompanied by the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Hans-Henning Wolter. The fire engines are part of a 9 million maluti German aid program to improve the nine rural airfields of Semonkong, Gacha's Nek, Mokgotlong, Sehlabathebe, Sehonghong, Hankau, Guthing, Lesobeng, and Haseshote. They will be posted in the three busiest airstrips of Semonkong, Mokhotlong, and Gacha's Nek. Dr Maphathe, who has worked in the mountain areas before, said the airfields would greatly revolutionize the socioeconomic conditions of the Basotho in these areas. He said the Government of Lesotho is greatly indebted to the German taxpayer for assisting it in its long-term program to improve the lot of rural communities in the country. A reliable air service would also enhance the movement of tourists to places of scenic beauty like Sehlabathebe and Semonkong, he said. [Excerpts] [MB131048 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 84 MB]

EEC RICE DONATION--The logistics office of drought relief in Maseru has announced that the EEC had donated 865 tons of rice to Lesotho as their contribution towards the drought relief program. The rice, which arrived in Lesotho recently, is already being distributed to all districts through Lesotho-South Africa border posts. It will also add to the work of the WFP of distributing food to secondary schools, hospitals, and farmers' training centers in the country. [Text] [MB121333 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Jan 84 MB]

CSO: 3400/543

NATION'S HEALTH CARE PRAISED

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 83 p 9

[Article by Dingaan Mpondah]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE, one of Africa's poorest nations, is leading the way for the Third World in its common sense approach to the health-care of its citizens. Perhaps this is because President Samora Machel is a former assistant nurse.

The priorities of the Portuguese colonialists were dismal. In the last year of their rule, a third of the government's health budget was spent on the capital's main hospital, within reach of perhaps 8 percent of the population. Two-thirds of the country's 550 doctors were also working in the capital. While the settler community in the towns received privileged and segregated care, 70 percent of the people lived beyond the reach of any modern health care at all.

When the Frelimo liberation movement came to power in 1975, a mass medical exodus had left only 85 doctors in the country. But the movement already had years of experience in health work in the zones it liberated during the war.

Swift action followed independence. Within a month all health institutions were nationalised and private medical practice was banned. For the new government this was an essential first step towards the

goal of making the country's health resources available to everyone. Soon afterwards the number of pharmaceutical products licensed for import was cut drastically from 13 000 to 2 600: this saved valuable foreign exchange being wasted on unnecessarily sophisticated and expensive drugs so it was possible to buy more of basic medicines. Later the number of pharmaceuticals for use in the health service was cut from 1 100 to 640 for the same reason.

Still in the first year of independence, a national environment health campaign was launched in which the rural population was mobilised to dig pit latrines.

LATRINES

The latrines were not always well built and used, but many were dug and sanitation, one of the cornerstones of disease prevention, is gradually improving.

The following year, with the technical help of Unicef and the World Health Organisation, a second mass campaign was launched — this time to immunise the entire population. Starting in the north and moving systematically southwards, mobile brigades

immunised children against tuberculosis and measles, tetanus, and everyone against small-pox. The population was so well mobilised that after 2½ years, ahead of schedule, more than 90 percent of Mozambique's 11-or-so million people had been immunised.

GRADUATED

Already over 1 800 primary health care workers have graduated from the country's five health institutes. In the country's communal villages, Mozambique's equivalent of China's "barefoot doctor" acts as a link between these health centre workers and the organised village population. The main role of these village health workers is to involve the people themselves in promoting their own health, but they also provide simple treatment.

They are chosen by the villages from those among their members who have at least four years of primary schooling. And the village guarantees them subsistence living to

the extent that they take time off farming to do health work. The government provides the six months' training in one of the eight rural schools.

Countless problems remain as the new health structures creak painfully into operation. But some hard facts suggest the shape of things to come. In the last colonial year the government spent 3,7 percent of its budget on health — an average of \$1.50 per person in Mozambique. By 1978 the Frelimo government had increased the health allocation to 11,2 percent or an average of about \$4 per head.

In the same period the proportion of doctors working in Maputo fell from more than two-thirds to about two-fifths and the proportion of the drug budget allocated to Maputo Central Hospital dropped from 47 percent to 10 percent. The government is putting its money where its mouth is and making an impressive start in getting health care where it is most needed.

CSO: 3400/510

BRIEFS

DROUGHT AID--MUTARE--THE Department of Social Services in Manicaland, supplied more than 4 500 Mozambicans with drought relief food during November. Interviewed by Ziana yesterday the provincial social services officer, Cde Claudious Kasere, said Government policy was to feed all destitute persons within the borders of the country. Cde Kasere, who recently visited the Chipinge area where most of the Mozambicans are living, said their numbers were soaring by the day. He said most of those he saw were women and children who said they were fleeing from hunger across the border. Noting that Mozambicans and Zimbabweans living close to the border were generally related, Cde Kasere said most of the Mozambicans were living with their relatives in the communal areas near Chisumbanje. However, the department could not feed those who were squatting on farms or in the town of Chipinge because that would encourage squatting, he said. His ministry had approached charitable organisations to help "displaced Mozambican nationals". He pointed out that most of the Mozambicans he saw in Chipinge had come to buy mealie meal after travelling long distances. Those who settled in Zimbabwe now did so further inland where they felt safer from repatriation, he said. Asked about 30 000 Mozambicans at Chipinge Hospital who are said to be in need of food, Cde Kasere said the department could not feed them at the hospital since that would tend to encourage more of them to settle there. If the Mozambicans settled with their relatives in the communal areas, the Department of Social Services would feed them, Cde Kasere said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Dec 83 p 3]

FRENCH DROUGHT RELIEF--A unit to test watercourses and a mobile workshop to be used in the prospection and trapping of water were delivered by the French Embassy to GEOMOC enterprise in Maputo yesterday. This follows an appeal made by the Mozambique Government to a number of international organizations in view of the drought situation. [Summary] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 10 Jan 84]

UN DROUGHT RELIEF--A total of \$25,000, about 1,000 contos, have been made available by the United Nations to Mozambique's drought victims. The sum has been channelled to Mozambique through the UN Development Program. [Summary] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSO: 3442/240

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NIGER STATE SALES TAX--Minna, 10 Jan (NAN)--The Niger military governor (?has imposed a) sales tax on all goods in the state. Addressing newsmen today, Lt Col Mark said the idea was to collect enough revenue for the state since "it is backward industrially." He stated that for all goods or materials including petrol bought in the state, the buyer would pay sales tax. The military governor said that the amount to be paid as tax on all essential goods would soon be announced before the end of the (?week). Lieutenant Colonel Mark disclosed that the necessary machinery had been set up to ensure correct and timely collection. In another development, Lt Col Mark had warned petrol and other lubricants sellers in the state not to adulterate or mix them with other things. This would attract [as received] a fine of 100 naira or 6 months free labour [words indistinct] Government House, he said. [Text] [AB111045 Lagos NAN in English 0823 GMT 11 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/505

LABOR PARTY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] The Labour Party held its annual congress in Port Elizabeth this week and set its eye firmly on elections for coloured MPs to serve in the new Parliament. Political Correspondent Chris Freimond takes a critical look at the party's position.

IF THIS week's Labour Party congress in Port Elizabeth was anything to go by, the country could be in for a tough, confusing and conflict-ridden coloured election campaign.

Not only is there obvious strife within its own ranks, but the party also showed an aggressive contempt for the Press and an unhealthy fear of the United Democratic Front — clearly its main obstacle to the Parliamentary power it seeks.

And all three issues — internal conflict, the Press and the UDF, together with apparent organisational problems, will have to be faced almost immediately.

The LP's rejection of a referendum to test coloured opinion on the new constitution before an election means coloureds may go to the polls around May. The campaign is therefore virtually underway.

The decision to by-pass a referendum was in itself remarkable. Last year LP

leaders insisted on an opinion test before elections.

But pressure — even if it was only covert — was clearly exerted right from the top.

Not only were the disadvantages of a referendum pointed out to party leaders by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, but — it was revealed for the first time at the congress — even the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told LP leaders at a meeting as long ago as April last year that he was "not particularly in favour" of referendums for coloureds and Indians, according to the LP's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters.

The congress raised serious doubts in some quarters about the LP's ability to fight a full scale election campaign — particularly if the UDF offers some form of opposition.

The internal dissent has two facets. A small, but fairly influential group — apparently headed by the former national chairman, Mr David Curry —

favoured a referendum, but was outvoted in group discussions on the issue.

Mr Curry later said he would abide by the democratic will of the congress, but speculation persisted that there may be moves to persuade him to break away and form a new party.

A group of Transvaal delegates — claimed by party officials to number only 15 — stormed out of the congress when their provincial leader, Mr Jac Rabie, failed to be elected as national chairman. They vowed to break with the LP.

Although the action is unlikely to cause major problems for the party, it could become a nagging headache in an area where the LP already has only a small following.

The party's approach to the Press verged at times on intimidation. The LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, read to the congress extracts of reports on the proceedings and accused reporters of being subjective and of using the

congress to achieve their own ends.

When the Transvaal delegates walked out, Mr Hendrickse appeared to deliberately prevent reporters from following them by threatening not to allow them back into the hall. He later denied his intention had been to stop them doing their jobs.

A Rand Daily Mail representative who managed to get out was temporarily barred from returning and other reporters were on the verge of leaving in protest when he was allowed back in.

At the final Press conference, reporters were made to sit in the first two rows of seats in the hall and put their questions to Mr Hendrickse who sat above them on the stage while about 400 delegates cat-called and commented from further back in the hall.

The UDF was repeatedly dismissed by Mr Hendrickse who said it posed no serious threat to the LP.

But many delegates made it clear in group discussions that fears of UDF

"intimidation" was one of the main reasons why they were opposed to a referendum.

Party organisation also appeared to be ragged at the edges. Although Mr Hendrickse stated confidently that the LP was well prepared for an election and would, with little doubt, win all 80 seats on offer, the annual report of the national secretary, Mr Peters, painted a picture of apathy among members and must have raised serious questions about the party's organisational ability.

Only two LP regions, Gordonia and Transvaal, bothered responding to a request to appoint committees and submit recommendations for re-organisation, he reported.

Mr Peters was severely critical of the party's Cape Peninsula region which he said suffered from "political inertia and personality cults".

"They have all the answers, but very few are prepared to assist with solving problems," he said.

There were also problems during the year with attendances at monthly meetings of the party's key financial and administrative committee.

"There were times when we only just managed to get a quorum," Mr Peters said.

However he referred repeatedly in his report to the massive growth of the party in recent months and listed the number of new branches established in various regions.

He called for the appointment of more permanent administrative personnel as well as regional organisers.

In the meantime, professional help has been sought. The LP has engaged a group of consultants, Communitel (Pty)

Ltd, directed by Dr Willem de Klerk, Editor of Rapport; Mr Piet Coetzer, former Political Editor of Die Transvaler; and Mr D J du Plessis, a senior Nationalist officer bearer, to advise them on campaigning.

And a communications expert, Professor Koos Roelofse, of Unisa has presented information training seminars for LP members similar to those held for Nationalists in 1982.

Party funds, Mr Hendrickse assured the congress and the Press, came from members and the coloured business community. He announced that R6 000 was raised at the congress.

But the LP's membership figures remained secret. Neither Mr Peters nor Mr Hendrickse would give them.

Mr Hendrickse said at the Press conference that there were so many followers — some card carrying members, others who were not paid up and still others who were supporters, but not members — that an accurate figure was impossible to arrive at.

Whether it has many members or not, the LP is clearly facing a major battle in the months before May.

With the UDF still undecided on its strategy in the campaign — although it has decided not to contest any seats — the battle lines remain unclear.

But if the yardstick is last year's meetings when LP leaders tried to explain their participation stance and were met, in Mr Peters' words "with chairs and bricks" — particularly in the Transvaal — then an ugly period could be in the offing.

LENGTHY CRISIS DIAGNOSED FOR MANPOWER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jan 84 p 2M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text] South Africa faces a critical unemployment problem in the years ahead with an annual need to create an estimated 134 000 new job opportunities and a projected 292 000 annual increase in the labour force from 1980 to 1985.

These predictions appear in a short report entitled "The Manpower Scene 1982" researched and produced by the Institute for Manpower Research of the Human Sciences Research Council.

The aim of the report is to collate information on aspects of the South African labour force to provide manpower planners with further information on probable changes on the labour front.

While vacancies for skilled and semi-skilled workers calculated by the Department of Manpower in 1981 stand at 167 000, filling the gaps with unskilled work seekers is no solution to the skills problem, state the researchers.

The figures for registered unemployed with the Department of Manpower show that the unemployment rate reacts very quickly to changes in the economic cycle. However, in the upturn phase the researchers have noted a time lag of between 12 to 24 months before the situation improves.

TRAINING

The report also shows a declining growth rate among the white labour force with an increase in the ranks of the black labour force. This means that employers will have to concentrate on training population groups other than white if they are to plug the skills shortage.

Particularly affected will be clerical, sales and production workers. This has important manpower planning implications for organisations such as banks and building societies which employ large numbers of clerical workers and recruit their managers through a system of in-house training and promotion of clerical workers.

In addition, the gap between the educational levels of the population groups is narrowing rapidly and indications are that in 1984 black matriculation pupils will outstrip white matriculants. This factor should make it possible to alleviate the skills shortage through training.

The main problem in the use of labour and the upward mobility of the coloured, Indian and black people lies not so much in their educational ability but in attitudes.

"The white artisan, especially, perceives himself to be an endangered species which should be protected.

CONTROVERSIAL CALLUP ISSUE COULD SOUR ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Military conscription could emerge as the most controversial issue among coloured students if introduced into the coming election campaign.

Organisers of an opinion survey at the University of the Western Cape believe that if military conscription is at all linked with the question of participation in the new constitutional scheme, the pro-participation lobby will find it very hard to sell their standpoint to this group.

At the weekend, Professor Willem van Vuuren, of the university's political science department, and Mr W L

Louw, of UWC's Institute for Social Development, released an interim report of their survey of student opinion.

They found that students at the University of the Western Cape rejected the Government's new constitutional scheme because they had no hope of its leading to fundamental change in South Africa.

The majority of the students see a national convention as the only effective means of bringing about meaningful change.

The students rate the Defence Force poorly, but its main enemies, the ANC and Swapo, are more highly thought of.

The major findings are:

- The students' favourite political hero is Dr Alan Boesak, with the jailed Nelson Mandela a close second.
- They have a very low opinion of established political leaders such as the Rev Allan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry, and the most popular white politician is Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert.

● While Mr P W Botha's score is fairly low, his personal rating is nevertheless higher than that of the National Party.

● The students generally have a fairly low opinion of the National Party, the N G Kerk, the Afrikaans Press, SABC-TV, the Defence Force, the Police and the Labour Party.

● The most popular movements and organisations by far are "grassroots" publications, black independent trade unions, CAHAC, Sacos, Swapo and the ANC.

● The majority would like to see the capitalist system replaced with socialism, and separate development with a 'non-racial democracy'.

● The students are suspicious of "big business", which the majority believe to be in cahoots with the Government.

● While some students see violence or revolution as the only means of change, the majority still favour a "political-constitutional" solution.

● The majority of students reject violent protest in favour of boycotts, stayaways, peaceful demonstrations and refusal to serve in the army.

DUTCH IMMIGRANTS FEAR LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP WITH NEW CALL-UP

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 6 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] JOHANNESBURG — Dutch nationals living in South Africa are in a dilemma over the government's new call-up plan for young immigrants.

They believe that in terms of Dutch law they may automatically lose their Dutch citizenship if they are called up for military service in the SA Defence Force.

On the other hand, if they refuse to join, they could forfeit their right to permanent residence in South Africa.

British and American immigrants, unlike those from Holland, have a free choice so far as their governments are concerned.

The proposed amendment to the South African Citizenship Act, which is to come before Parliament later this year, will require of all immigrants between 15 and 25 who have been living in the country for five years automatically to become SA citizens unless they timeously state otherwise.

By becoming SA citizens they will be liable for call-up. If they decline they will lose permanent residence.

The British Government has no objection to British subjects joining a foreign defence force unless that subject is still a member of the

British Defence Forces, a spokesman for the military section of the British Consulate-General in Pretoria said yesterday.

"If a British citizen prefers to live in another country he is subject to the laws of that country," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the United States Information Services said so far as he understood there were no regulations preventing an American citizen from being drafted into a foreign defence force.

According to Dutch law, however quoted on the inside cover of the Dutch passport, Dutch citizens will automatically lose their citizenship if they join a foreign defence force or enter a foreign civil service without the permission of the Dutch Sovereign.

But Mr T. Siedenburg, Chancellor at the Dutch Consulate-General in Johannesburg, said yesterday Dutch citizens would only lose their Dutch citizenship if they joined the South African Defence Force of their own free will.

In a call-up situation they may still retain their Dutch nationality while doing military service.

He said the consulate had had a large number of calls from Dutch nationals who wanted clarification on the issue — most of whom expressed opposition to serving in the SADF.

They were told that the consulate was also waiting for more information from the SADF.

"But it is difficult to say how many are prepared to serve because those who are prepared don't call us to complain," Mr Siedenburg said.

He said most of the Dutch nationals who said they would not serve come from higher income groups or people with technical skills.

Parents said they were not prepared to let their sons fight for something not worth while.

Mr Siedenburg said this posed a big problem to many Dutch nationals, but he pointed out that this did not mean that young immigrants necessarily agreed with their parents.

He said he knew of one case where the Dutch consulate acted on behalf of a Dutch national doing military service who was to appear before a SADF military court to face a charge of

going absent without leave.

The case was withdrawn after it was found that the serviceman went absent due to a misunderstanding.

The British military spokesman said the British Consulate-General was prepared to act on behalf of any British subject who found himself in any kind of trouble, if asked to do so.

A spokesman for the SADF said he could not comment on the implications of a change of status of immigrants at this stage because immigrant conscription was not yet law. — DDC.

CSO: 3400/550

OVER HALF CISKEI MATRIC PUPILS FAIL

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 4 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] EAST LONDON — More than half the number of candidates who sat for matric examinations in Ciskei schools last year failed.

The percentage pass according to figures released by the Department of Education yesterday was 48,5.

A total of 4 152 candidates wrote the examination and 2 012 passed — 398 of whom obtained matriculation exemption and 1 614 school-leaving certificates.

The Director General for Education, Mr M. S. Manjezi, said they would not be releasing the names of candidates who had passed.

"We have been asked by parents from one circuit not to do so as such pupils might face reprisals from others who did not sit for the examinations," he said.

He did not name the circuit.

He added the department was not hiding the general performance of pupils but had a duty to protect those concerned, especially after an appeal had been made to the department by parents.

He said some candidates in Mdantsane had done well in spite of the problems there during examinations last year.

The Mathole Circuit covering the Middledrift and Keiskammahoek areas had the highest percentage pass — 66,1 per cent with Alice second with 62,9 per cent.

Performances in other circuits are: Zwelitsha North 57,4; Mdantsane Central 51,9; Middledrift 46,4; Mdantsane South East 40,1; Peddie 39,8; Hewu 39,2 and Zwelitsha South 26,7.

Details of results from various schools would be available today, a departmental spokesman said yesterday. — DDR

CSO: 3400/550

REPORTAGE ON PLANNED REMOVAL OF PEOPLE TO CISKEI

Ciskei Adopts New Tack

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 pp 2, 9

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] In a significant policy shift which could affect tens of thousands of people, the Ciskei Government is to resist the removal of people to its territory.

The policy shift comes after more than a decade of forced removals to Ciskei which has left it one of the most over-populated and under-developed areas in southern Africa.

About 60 000 people living in "black spots" in the border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei are at present under threat of removal.

The Ciskei has accepted in its entirety the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Economic Development of the Ciskei, headed by Professor N J Swart of Potchefstroom University, released for publication today.

The report, which details the severe crisis in the Ciskeian economy, sets out conditions for the "repatriation" of Ciskeian citizens from neighbouring states.

In future before a Ciskeian is "repatriated" he must have a house and a job in Ciskei.

Failing this, R5 000 per family and R15 000 for each person between the ages of 17 and 65 must be supplied for the Ciskei Government to build a house and provide a job in industry.

These conditions--while not necessarily blocking future resettlement--impose severe financial restraints on mass relocation of people into the Ciskei.

Communities threatened with removal to the Ciskei include Mgwali, Wartburg, Newlands, Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Goshen and Lesseyton.

Resistance to the planned removals has been growing at these settlements, several of which are historic Eastern Cape mission stations founded more than a century ago.

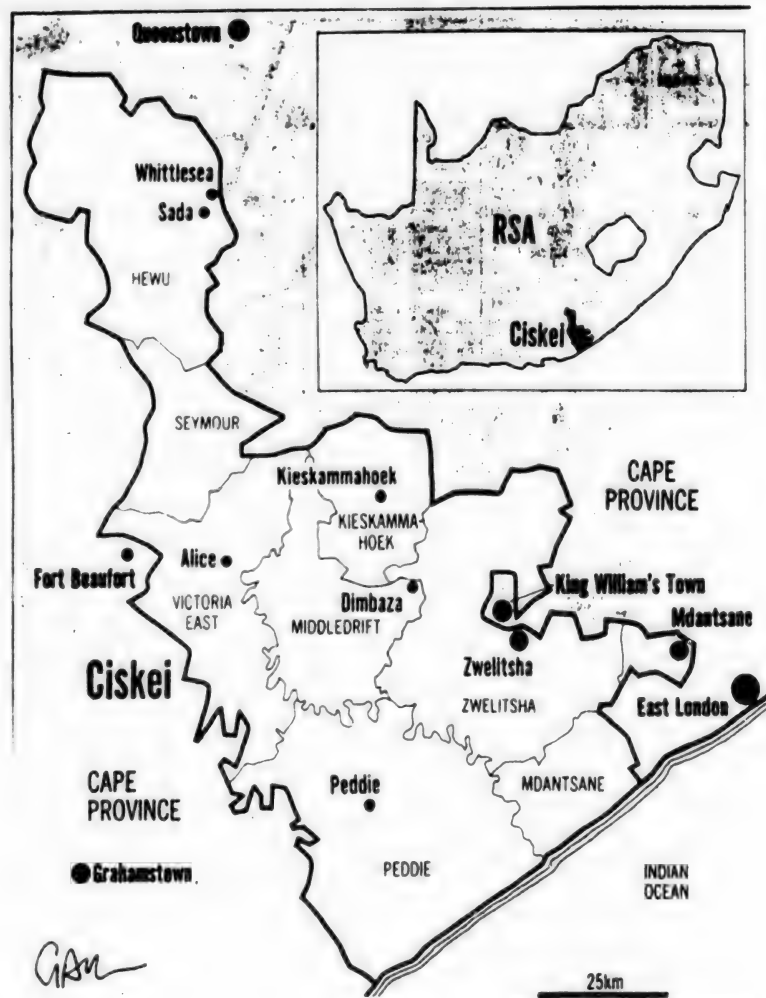
The Ciskei Government has in the past been criticised for its weak stand on removals while the Transkei--virtually free of resettlement camps--has always opposed resettlement.

The report recommends the introduction of a modernised system of land tenure and calls on the Ciskei Government to relinquish its shares in the Ciskei Transport Corporation.

CTC buses have been boycotted by Mdantsane residents since July in a major point of conflict with the Ciskei Government.

The report also estimates that unemployment involves at least a quarter, though "probably" half, of the 450 000 economically active residents in the Ciskei.

And the report adds that migrant and commuter workers working in South Africa earn 65% of income earned by Ciskeian residents.



Plans to Halt Repatriation

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 p 9

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text] THE Ciskei Government's acceptance of the report into the territory's economic development could place a severe restraint on South African plans to resettle tens of thousands of people in the Ciskei.

The report paints a catastrophic picture of the Ciskei economy, estimating that unemployment is "probably" as high as 225 000 and that about 64% of the total income of Ciskei residents is earned by migrant and commuter labour working outside the territory.

The report states that the Ciskei Government does not have the resources to meet the needs of 500 000 to 1-million non-resident Ciskeians "at least during this century".

It states that moves by neighbouring states to repatriate Ciskeians who are *de facto* residents of those states must be "resisted".

A condition is set that, before a Ciskeian is "repatriated", he must have a house and a job in Ciskei or R5 000 a family and R15 000 for each person between the ages of 17 and 65.

This must be supplied for the Ciskei Government to build a house and provide a job in industry for the person.

The threat of resettlement hangs over between 40 000 and 60 000 people living in "black spots" in the border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei.

Many more Ciskeians living on farms and cities in "white" South Africa are also faced with repatriation.

The new position would make it much more difficult for South Africa to push ahead with the removals, though the report does not say whether the R15 000 goes to the resettled person or to the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei Government has in the past been criticised for its weak stand on resettlement.

Ciskei — whose internal population almost doubled in the decade between 1970 and 1980 chiefly as a result of population removals — is one of the worst resettlement areas in the country.

Unemployment, according to the report, stands at between a quarter and a half of the estimated 450 000 economically active population resident in the Ciskei, though it is "probably a half".

This would put it at anywhere between 112 000 and 225 000.

And a total of 500 000 more people, now under the age of 17, will be entering the job market before the end of the century.

As agriculture becomes more commercialised and sophisticated, fewer and fewer people will be able to find employment in agriculture.

At present, the report says, no more than 20% of the economically active people could achieve employment, including self-employment, in agriculture to achieve at least minimum living standards for themselves.

"Given the massive job requirements of Ciskei, the efforts of both the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) and the Ciskei Small Business Corporation (CSBC) are not yet creating a situation where unemployment can be considered a thing of the past."

By the end of March 1983 the CPDB, the agency for fostering medium and large industry in the territory, had managed to attract industrial investment involving only 11 890 jobs.

This was at the "favourable" cost of R7 127 a job.

If 70 000 jobs were to be created in the medium to large industries — thereby solving existing unemployment problems — it would cost the Ciskei Government R350-million a year.

The total Ciskei budget for 1982-1983 was R320-million.

The report suggests, therefore, that this kind of investment should be encouraged outside the Ciskei, close to its borders.

"Since the Ciskei has to provide half the decentralisation incentive costs for Ciskei-based industries and none of the equivalent costs for industries across the border in the South Africa, and since these nearby South African industries will be employing Ciskei residents, the policy must be to encourage such industries."

Labour, notes the report, is the territory's main export commodity.

The 40 000 migrant workers and 40 000 commuters working in South Africa earn 64% of income earned by Ciskeian residents, though they comprise only 16% of the economically active population.

The Ciskei Government is to prevail upon Administration Boards to adopt a more sympathetic attitude when dealing with migrant workers who have been retrenched in South Africa, and ask that they be allowed to seek employment before being repatriated.

And they are to discuss with the South African Government the present procedure amongst mining and other industries to "import" labour from neighbouring independent states, which they believe should cease.

Another indication of the state of the economy is the fact that no company tax was received from Ciskeian registered companies in 1982/83.

Even with the high level of incentives, at least 25% of the companies registered in the Ciskei are struggling and may not have achieved self-sustaining viability at the end of their incentive concession periods.

The report notes that the informal or unrecorded sector comprises an estimated 30% of the territory's economic activity.

CSO: 3400/550

GOVERNMENT-BIG BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP ADVOCATED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Peter Bunkell]

[Text] In a R100-million deal in the final days of 1983, Barlow Rand took control of Blaikie-Johnstone and the total equity of Wolhuter Steel. The man behind the take-over was John Maree, a director of Barlows and chairman of the group's building and construction division. One of the few South Africans who straddles the gap between big business and Government, Mr Maree spoke to Peter Bunkell.

THERE is an urgent need for big business in South Africa to work closely with Government if it is to compete successfully on the international market.

This is the view of Mr John Maree, who says that the economy, in the future, will have to be export led and that co-operation between the private and public sectors is essential for a clear understanding of world markets.

"We will have to pull together all our resources, and I believe this is what is going to happen."

Mr Maree is particularly well qualified to comment on the relationship between the central authority and the business community. He is one of just a handful of South Africans who commands respect in both arenas.

In 1979, at the request of the Prime Minister, he was seconded for three years to the Ministry of Defence as chief executive of Armscor.

Speaking at Barlow Park in Sandton, Mr

Maree said it was easy to understand why there was a chasm between the private and public sectors.

"Historically, the Government has been Afrikaner-rural in its whole support and structure. It has been linked to Pretoria, whereas big business has tended to be English and concentrated in the city of Johannesburg.

"That is what makes our position different to the French and British systems, where both business and government are sited in the same cities.

"There is, of course, a situation similar to ours in the United States, where you have Washington and New York, but in South

Africa it is not just Pretoria-Johannesburg... there are language and cultural differences as well."

Exacerbating the problem was the fact that Johannesburg was run very differently to Pretoria.

In Johannesburg, people were motivated by a certain set of stimuli... business, growth, development and what was being reported by the financial Press.

In Pretoria, people thought differently and were not subject to the time scales which dictated the need to speak to shareholders every six months.

They were busy with macro projects — what was good for the country — and this made them different.

"Before I went to Armscor I was told by a friend of mine that my secondment was going to be the most fascinating three years of my life, that after working with Government officials I would soon realise that they approached things differently.

"There is no doubt that there is a gap between us

and it is one that is not going to be easy to bridge."

Mr Maree believes, however, the Mr PW Botha is determined to bring the two sectors closer together. This, he feels, is something that will be reflected in the result of the referendum.

"The Prime Minister has picked up a new Left. He is sitting with a different constituency from the

one he had and, in that sense, I believe that closer co-operation between the private and public sectors is going to be facilitated.

"With Mr Botha setting the pace there will be a better understanding which will eventually be beneficial to the country as a whole.

"There must be an understanding on the part of big business that it has a role to play but that it does not have all the answers.

"Those answers will have to be worked out with civil servants and politicians. In that way it will be easier to draw on all the skills available in this country."

An imposing figure at almost two-metres tall, Mr Maree has compiled an impressive business record since graduating from the University of the Witwatersrand and the Harvard Business School in the United States.

He started his career with Union Free State Mining and Finance Corporation and currently

serves on the boards of 10 major organisations. In 1981, he was selected by the Sunday Times as one of the country's five top executives.

He is a keen golfer and gardener and makes a point of keeping himself physically fit.

While serving as executive chairman of Rand Mines Properties in the early Seventies, Mr Maree arranged for RMP to donate the historic village of Pilgrims' Rest to the Transvaal Province.

"Pilgrims' Rest was never proclaimed as a town. It belonged to RMP.

"The Administrator of the Transvaal at the time was Mr Sybrand van Niekerk and I got hold of him, took him to the town and asked him if he would like to take it for the country.

"He accepted the offer, and since then a lot of money has been spent preserving and restoring the place."

Referring to South Africa's growth potential, Mr Maree said he believed the country — because of its raw material wealth — had the ability to grow faster than any other country in the world.

However, there were two major problems which had to be overcome.

The first was the need to increase productivity.

"For human and social reasons, it has always been believed in this country that a man should earn a good wage.

"One of the most serious errors ever made in South Africa was the introduction of job reservation, because it has protected the white worker and assured him of a standard of living not necessarily due to him and one which many would not have if there was a truly competitive situation.

"What worries me is that this has set the standard for the non-white worker and we have lost the correlation between the amount of work you produce and the amount of money you draw.

"How do you change that? People will just have to realise that you have got to work to eat and that higher income comes only out of higher effort."

The other major problem identified by Mr Maree is inflation.

If South Africa continued to have higher inflation than its trading partners, if it continued to have escalating electricity costs, transport costs and wage costs, it was going to price itself right out of the world market.

"I have a concern that the Government is not going to be tough enough to take the steps really required to curb inflation.

"They are the only ones who can do it, but the measures they will be required to introduce have serious political implications ... like unemployment and the detrimental impact that tough, anti-inflation measures will almost certainly have on the black workforce."

On the question of a handful of major business conglomerates controlling

most of the financial and industrial activity in South Africa, Mr Maree said he was aware that there was concern about the development of certain organisations which got bigger and bigger.

What had to be understood, however, was that while in some instances one could say that to become bigger could have a negative effect on competitive situations, there were other areas where the big corporation played an important role in the development of the country.

"If you are going to start a gold mine or a Sasol you have got to be big.

"While we must ensure that the competitive situation in the country is not being detrimentally affected, there must be an understanding that we need big business.

"They are the only people able to generate the capital and skills required to do big things."

Mr Maree said he believed there was a general shortage of skilled people

at the same time that the country was experiencing a flood of black matriculants.

This was material that would have to be used to fill the skills gap and when this happened the composition of the total workforce would change rapidly.

"It is essential that we bring non-white people quicker and further into our management structures, and we will also have to devise, managerially, new ways of tapping all the skills that are available.

"At the higher level we tend to do this. We get people together, we plan together and we think together. But I believe that we have to take this process a lot further than we do at the moment."

One way of doing this, Mr Maree said, was to make use of Japanese management techniques and start involving the worker, skilled and semi-skilled.

This was a source which could provide a great deal of input, but to achieve such an objective a different atmosphere would have to be created.

It was vitally important, particularly where an advantage was held on a particular commodity, that methods were devised to utilise every conceivable skill that the country possessed.

"Generally speaking, I believe South Africa is on the point of moving down a completely new track. When you get a fork in the road, initially the two roads run very close together.

"But we have now passed the fork and the changes are going to come very quickly ... a lot faster than either we or the Government realised.

"For example, if we are going to give the vote to coloured and Indian people, how can we possibly restrict them in other areas?

"There is no doubt that we will see a rapid dismantling of apartheid in so far as it affects those two groups."

SWART COMMISSION RECOMMENDS REFORM OF CISKEI TRIBAL LAND SYSTEM

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Gail Purvis]

[Text] THE tribal land system must go, says a commission of inquiry into development in the Ciskei.

The report of the Swart Commission, accepted in full by the Ciskei Government, says opposition to such reform by traditionalists can be overcome.

Experts accept the present communal land system must be replaced by a Western-type freehold system.

"However, such land tenure reform (it is thought) cannot occur because it conflicts with tribal tradition and is therefore unacceptable, especially to the chiefs and headmen."

The commission claims a workable and surprisingly simple solution to the apparent impasse is available.

"One additional right needs to be granted to the tribal authorities, namely the right to sell or lease land in addition, or as an alternative (of its own choice), to allotment in the traditional manner."

This will result in more efficient land use and the gradual

introduction of secure leasehold and/or freehold with the co-operation, consent and initiative of all tribal authorities.

Government land (with the exception of the irrigation schemes) should be divided into viable farming units and sold by public auction. In this way the government would relieve its current financial burden.

Land in the hands of private farmers should be formally leased or sold.

"The land tenure position in major irrigation schemes is essentially that the scheme is divided into public areas belonging to the government and privately allotted plots (usually 4ha).

"These plots are not economically viable and government policy should be adapted so as to convert the existing schemes into single unitary agricultural estates, each viable in its own right."

Each estate should be a company, preferably public, in which shares are either sold to members of the tribe, the public in general, individual owners or consortiums of investors.

REPORT HITS AT CISKEI BUS BOYCOTT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 84 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] The Ciskei government has been advised to relinquish its shares in the company which has a virtual monopoly over bus services and which has brought it into a major trial of strength with many of its designated citizens.

The advice is contained in the report of the Swart Commission of Inquiry into the Ciskei economy, released for publication today.

Headed by Professor N J Swart, of the University of Potchestroom, the Commission describes the bus company--the Ciskei Transport Corporation (CTC)--as an "extremely visible and vulnerable service" which is "frequently the victim of political agitation".

The Ciskei government owns half of the shares in CTC through the Ciskei People's Development Bank. The remaining shares are owned by the Pretoria-based Corporation for Economic Development.

The Commission's counsel comes against the background of the continuing, and politically explosive boycott of CTC buses by the people of Mdantsane, near East London.

The boycott began on July 18 in protest against a 10% fare increase. It quickly escalated into an ugly confrontation as the Ciskei regime of President-for-Life Lennox Sebe moved in to crush the boycott, only to encounter stubborn resistance from Mdantsane commuters.

The commuters have since mandated their elected representatives on the Committee of 10 to negotiate with another company to take over from CTC.

The Commission recommends that the Ciskei People's Development Bank sell its shares to private individuals and/or to tribal authorities and that the bus company be divided into smaller companies.

These companies might make the company more acceptable and thus contribute to ending the boycott.

The Commission says of the CTC: "It is to be questioned whether a policy should be perpetuated which purports to benefit the community, often through subsidised fares, but only succeeds in eliciting public outrage when forced to increase fares."

It advocates abolition of all but the most fundamental of restrictions on the use of privately operated buses, mini-buses and taxis.

It says, requirements should be limited to a driver's licence, a roadworthy certificate and insurance to cover passengers and "third parties".

Its purposes is to encourage the growth of a flexible, privately-owned transportation system, founded on the underlying principles of capitalism.

If accepted, the proposal will effectively deprive the Ciskei regime of one of the weapons its use to try to break the bus boycott.

At the height of the boycott, Ciskei Police prevented owners of private vehicles from giving lifts to friends and neighbours, on the grounds that they were usurping the role of the bus company.

Cars were impounded for alleged contravention of transport regulations.

"It has been found in other countries that transportation offers one of the easiest accesses into a free market economy," the Commission explains.

"The only skill or training a prospective entrepreneur requires is a driver's licence and his capital outlay is limited to obtaining a roadworthy vehicle...

"Evidence from Hong Kong, Taiwan and South American countries suggests that a free and largely unregulated transportation system has brought transportation costs down dramatically, as well as providing a better (and more) widespread and frequent service."

The Commission's recommendations on transport reflect its overall view that the Ciskei should shed as many legislative controls over the economy as possible.

"Real development, especially in the small business sector, is dependent upon the abolition or amendment of a considerable number of regulations and laws," the Commission avers.

Its recommendations include:

--Amendment to the Factories Act, to exempt factories employing less than 20 people and using less than 10hp motors from its rules.

--Revision of zoning regulations, to legalise homebased industries which do not create unreasonable noise or noxious effluents and which employ 10 or less people.

● Abolition of all licence requirements on industrial businesses, including service and repair industries.

The Commission emphasises the importance of the Ciskei's image to its economic development, quoting an address by President Sebe to the Ciskei National Assembly last year to illustrate its point.

"The picture which we project to the outside world is of the utmost importance ... Our very livelihood depends to a very high degree in the way others see us," President Sebe said.

"A country and a people whose image is besmirched have a very slender chance of attracting overseas investors, entrepreneurs and tourists," he concluded.

The Commission does not, however, attempt to assess the impact on Ciskei's economic development of the last year's fratricidal strife within the ruling elite ... resulting in the detention of the former generalissimo of the Ciskei, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, as well as the shooting of unarmed commuters by Ciskei police.

The commission advises the Ciskei to give special attention to businessmen from the Far East in its bid to attract foreign investment. It further proposes the establishment a free-trade zone in Ciskei.

"The Republic of South Africa will not grant these people (from the Far East) residence rights beyond a four-year period," the Commission notes ...

"Ciskei should offer them indefinite, permanent residence rights and ... a high-class housing

estate, where all would be welcomed, which should be established at Bisho.

"As a strategy, Ciskei should undertake market research to define what these investors are looking for from a host country and then take all reasonable steps to accommodate such needs."

The Commission recommends that Ciskei try to persuade South Africa to increase its contribution to the regional decentralisation plan, from 50% to 80%, arguing that the present arrangement is absorbing too great a portion of Ciskei's limited funds without providing a commensurate

"pay-off" in employment opportunities.

If it fails to persuade South Africa to shoulder a bigger share of the costs, Ciskei should offer its own package of incentives.

It would include a "long, tax-free holiday" for pioneer industries, a 10-year exemption from company tax and the phasing in of full corporate tax over 15 years, as well as cheap freehold, serviced industrial land and low-interest but short-term loans.

"There would be little or no danger of such a package attracting unsound fast-back investors," the Commission concludes.

PLASTICS INDUSTRY HAS ACUTE SKILLS SHORTAGE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text] **THE** persistent shortage of skilled manpower in the plastics industry appears to have taken a turn for the worse.

The Bureau of Economic Research in its July survey said 47% of respondents considered the lack of skilled labour to be a major impediment to economic growth in the plastics industry. By October, this percentage had increased to 71%.

Mr Bill Naude, the executive director of the Plastics Federation, says an effort is being made to increase shop floor skills in anticipation of the next upturn which.

At the federation's Edenvale training centre, programmes are being run for one-day-a-week attendance for a period of six weeks.

At technikons, attendance is half a day a week for nine weeks.

Courses cover such production techniques as blow-moulding, injection-moulding, extrusion, glass-reinforcing of plastics, identification, properties and processing methods of raw materials and the principles and practice of supervisory management.

The courses aim at training machine-setters, supervisors, design engineers, toolmakers, process engineers and staff involved in quality control/assurance, research, development, maintenance, marketing and purchasing.

Mr Christopher Vorwerk, the training director of the Plastics Federation, says that out of the 35 students who wrote the raw materials exam in September/October, 35 passed and 17 obtained distinctions.

CSO: 3400/550

UMW LEADER PAULUS' COMMENTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 7 Dec 83 p 16

[Article: "Warnings by MWU Now Coming True"]

[Text] Predictions by the Mine Workers Union that black unions will ultimately cripple the South African economy are now coming true, Mr Arrie Paulus, Secretary of the Miner Workers Union stated.

Mr Paulus said this in response to the annual report of the large conglomerate Barlow Rand, in which the president, Mr Mike Rosholt, sharply attacks black unions.

In the annual report, Mr Rosholt explains that the demands of the "rising" unions constitute a threat to the free market system. Although it is not said explicitly, this is an obvious reference to the new black unions.

Mr Rosholt singles out the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) for criticism and explains that this union challenges the managerial function of corporations' boards of directors.

According to Mr Rosholt, the unions involved are openly committed to management of industries by the workers. If this is achieved, the free market system can no longer exist.

Mr Rosholt indicates that some unions have selected "large, progressive companies" as their targets. Some unions attempt to destroy confidence between employees and employers.

Warning

Industrial relationships remain extremely fluid, Mr Rosholt explains. The number of members of the predominantly black unions has increased in the last year, despite the recession. However, the great increase in the unions undermined proper negotiations.

Mr Paulus says that what the MWU has often warned against in the past is now in the process of coming true. "We have said that the black unions will ultimately cripple the economy.

"The liberals who screamed that the black unions had to be recognized are now beginning to realize their error.

"I fervently hope that the new Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, will soon arrive at new insights, different from those of his predecessor. I also hope that he won't be led around by the nose by people who know nothing about the labor situation," Mr Paulus said.

12571

CSO: 3401/34

SOME WHITES FEEL THREATENED BY BLACK UNIONS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Leon Coetzee, labor reporter: "Uneasiness Among Whites About Black Growth"]

[Text] Johannesburg--There are clear signs of uneasiness and insecurity among some white unions about the growth and progress experienced by the black union movement.

This is stressed in a recent "open letter" addressed to the Ministry of Manpower by the United Engineers Union. This union represents about 32,000 members in the field of engineering. Only whites may belong to it.

The letter was written by the main secretary, Mr Tom Neethling, and appeared in the latest issue of the United Engineers Union's magazine, Die Metaalwerker [The Metal Worker].

In the letter Neethling requests the Minister of Manpower to give specific, unambiguous assurance that the government will intervene where necessary to protect the rights of minority groups.

Protection

He points out that in the new constitutional order, great emphasis is placed on the protection of the rights of minority groups.

"It is all well and good to guarantee safety for all in that area, but what practical measures are being taken and will be taken in the future to protect minority groups in cases where individual liberty is directly concerned--specifically in the factory or place of employment."

"It is here that the blacks present the greatest long-term threat to all workers because of exploitation and their huge majority," he writes.

According to the letter, the engineers union has nothing against the principle of orderly progress of any race.

"Nevertheless, it must be stated in clear terms that white workers--as a minority group--believe that their future is threatened and that certain steps must be taken to allay their fears."

According to Mr Neethling, the white unions have decided to accept the changes in the labor laws in accordance with the Wiehahn commission's recommendations with the explicit proviso that it not interfere with the rights of white workers.

"The government has gone out of its way to detail to us that white workers have nothing to fear and that we are by no means in a weaker position than before.

"Now we find out that the privileges which we have fought for for years are threatened by the same machinery which we helped to design when hasty decisions are made by a majority vote of workers whose interests are not affected by the matter.

"Among those special privileges there are internal matters of the white unions which are now being abused. If the new political order can differentiate similar matters at governmental level, why can it not do the same at the place of employment as well?" Mr Neethling writes.

Of late, the United Engineers Union has tallied many problems with the advances which Arrie Paulus' right-wing Miners Union has made in industries in which the Engineers Union remains a force to be taken into consideration.

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CSO: 3401/34

ON ROLE OF COURTS UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 29 Nov 83 p 13

[Article: "Council for Humanistic Research: Reconsider Role of Courts"]

[Text] Johannesburg. The role of the courts in the new constitutional system will have to be reconsidered, especially regarding race and color laws and the great authority over every facet of human life which the state has assumed in the course of time.

This is the general gist of a report on the future role of the courts which has just been released by the Council for Humanistic Research. The author of the report is Prof J.C. Bekker of the University of Zululand, and the report covers jurisdiction in criminal and civil courts, administrative jurisdiction and testing constitutionality of legislation.

Forced Compliance with Legislation

According to Prof Bekker, the courts must force compliance with legislation on race or color--while they are presumed to be colorblind. He demonstrates that laws such as the Morals Law, the Law Concerning Assignment of Separate Facilities and other segregational measures must be reconsidered to determine whether they still conform to current standards.

If the courts are expected to apply the laws without further consideration, the courts may well be stigmatized afterwards. On the other hand, race cannot be totally neglected, since it is deeply rooted in the culture of the various groups.

He points out how judicial officials, magistrates and commissioners are used as agents of the government to force compliance with administrative measures. The system of "administrators in judicial robes" obviously has not succeeded elsewhere in Africa, and all the indications are there that neither administration nor jurisprudence receives its fair share.

Authority for Testing Constitutionality

On the authority of the courts under the new order to test the constitutionality of legislation, Prof Bekker says that it appears that in such a

constitutional order there must be explicit provision made for such authority for the courts.

Some way must be found to bring order into the thousand and one administrative bodies which determine the fate of the common person, Prof Bekker says in the report.

The authority over every facet of human life which the state has assumed in the course of time has resulted in the common person's feeling threatened and demanding protection against arbitrary and illegal actions by the government.

Insufficient

According to Prof Bekker, the present system of administrative law does not provide sufficient protection. Since there is no general right of appeal of court decisions, the common person is left at the mercy of bureaucracy.

He speaks strongly in favor of an autonomous ombudsman who would place the government on guard and provide opposition to abuse of power or arbitrary decisions.

12571

CSO: 3401/34

RESEARCH IN ANTARCTICA DESCRIBED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Dec 83 p 5

[Article: "Team of Experts to Antarctica"]

[Text] Capetown. On 28 December a team of sixteen geologists is leaving for Antarctica on the SA Agulhas for geological research and surveying work on that glaciated continent. This is the largest team of scientists which has been sent there under the South African Antarctic research program.

The team will consist of six pairs of geologists, mainly academic staff and research students from the Universities of Stellenbosch and Natal, as well as two pairs of surveyors from the measurement and cartography division of the Department of Community Development's directorate of measurement.

The team will spend about six weeks near the recently completed summer field station near Grunehogna in the western portion of Queen Maud Land, about 200 km south of the South African base SANAE, and will conduct its research from there using helicopters. They will return around the end of February.

The Stellenbosch teams will try to determine whether the ancient sedimentary rock formations in the vicinity of the Ahlmannryggen mountain range are the same as those of the same age in South Africa.

The Natal teams will study the geochemistry of the plutonic and volcanic rock formations which were ejected from deep in the earth's mantle between 1800 and 1000 million years ago in order to compare them with the evolution of similar formations in South Africa.

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A second group of Natal scientists will trace the thermic and tectonic history of the metamorphic formations in the Penck Trough, which are similar to formations in Natal and Namakwaland, in order to scientifically confirm the similarities.

The surveying teams will collect information from which accurate maps of the area can be compiled so that geologists can determine the distribution and occurrence of various rock types in that portion of the Antarctic continent.

The work is related to the theory that Antarctica, Africa, Australia, South America and the Indian Peninsula formed a huge continent, Gondwanaland, about two billion years ago.

The geological research in Antarctica will contribute a better understanding of how the continental fragments were originally fitted together and the order of occurrences which led to their separation and dispersion.

12571

CSO: 3401/34

BRIEFS

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SEGREGATION--It is the custom in South Africa--for practical, scientific reasons--mainly to use blood donated by blacks for black patients, Dr James Gilliland, deputy director of the Department of Health, said yesterday. Dr Gilliland was asked to comment on a report in the Durban's SUNDAY TRIBUNE in which it was reported that doctors have slammed "blood transfusion segregation" where blood donated by blacks is not used on white patients--but blood from whites is used on blacks. According to the report, restrictions are placed on the use of "black" blood because of the high incidence of hepatitis among blacks. Doctors are being quoted as saying: "The implications are that it is alright for black people to be infected by the hepatitis virus, but not for other race groups to be affected." Dr Gilliland said the higher incidence of hepatitis among blacks is "a practical, scientific fact". Because blacks might have a greater immunity against the disease, having been exposed to the same antigens--and not for political reasons--"black" blood was mostly used for blacks. "It is the same for malaria areas," he said. Dr Gilliland added: "Blood is blood. I would take any blood if I was in a car accidents." And he said the multi-racial Highveld Blood Transfusion Centre, under chairmanship of Dr Nhtato Motlana, of Soweto, supplies blood to many patients of all races. A spokesman for another blood transfusion centre in the Transvaal said more than 75% of blood donated in South Africa comes from whites and that it was very difficult to maintain black panels. "Blood is blood, it has nothing to do with any person," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jan 84 p 1]

BANTU EDUCATION--Durban.--The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that the system of Bantu Education introduced by the National Party Government in 1953 is now "bearing its fruits". In a statement on the 65% failure rate among KwaZulu matric pupils who wrote the Department of Education and Training examinations, Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu had more than one-million children in its schools. "KwaZulu children have not suddenly become more stupid than children elsewhere," he said. The Chief Minister said that education in the vernacular language had been forced on KwaZulu. "It is quite clear that we cannot make up for the damage that was caused, particularly in comprehension." He said the student-teacher ratio was higher than that of any other self-governing region in South Africa. Chief Buthelezi said there were vast "disparities" in the financing of black and white education. A figure of R80 a year was spent on teaching a black child while a sum of R800 a year was spent on educating a white child, he said.

The MEC in charge of education in Natal, Mr Ray Haslam, said pupils had to contend with over-crowded classrooms, inadequate facilities and the shortage of qualified teachers. The results did not only affect matric pupils. The drop-out rate at all levels was giving cause for concern. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Jan 84 p 3]

SOEKOR OIL--Johannesburg. Soekor will continue its search for oil in the ocean near Port Elizabeth later, Mr C.L. Geldenhuys, spokesman for Soekor, told DIE BURGER yesterday. The drilling rig will definitely return to Port Elizabeth, as the drilling program calls for a number of holes to be drilled in that area. At the moment Actinia, the oil drill that was used near Schoenmakerskop in August, is drilling a hole near Plettenberg Bay. The public can assume that Soekor would have made an announcement if the results of the test hole had been positive. Not economical. Actinia will drill "one or two more holes in the vicinity of Plettenberg Bay" before it assists Sedco K near Mussel Bay. Sedco K is another oil drilling rig belonging to Soekor and has been in service near Mussel Bay since 1976. Depending upon the findings, one of the rigs will return to Port Elizabeth. The possibility that Sedco K will be transferred to Port Elizabeth is also not excluded. Although promising signs of oil and gas have already been found near Mussel Bay, no economically recoverable quantity of oil has yet been discovered. Sedco K is now being used for followup work since the discovery of gas in 1980 and 1982. Soekor no longer announces the findings of each drilling, although that used to be the case, Mr Geldenhuys said. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Dec 83 p 11] 12571

ISRAELI PILOT TRAINING--Tel Aviv. The first pilots school for black pilots from the independent states will soon be opened in Bophuthatswana, according to a reliable source. The planning and establishment of this project of president Lucas Mangope will be managed by Brigadier General Ran Ronen, former Israeli fighter pilot and commander of the Israeli pilots school. Brigadier Ronen was the first pilot to gain great success in the Six-Day War in 1967 with the deadly method of low flying. That method is still used by the Israeli Air Force. Today. He will arrive in Johannesburg today on his way to Mmabatho, where he will spend ten days working out details and making agreements. He will return to Bophuthatswana later to set up the pilots school for black pilots. It is claimed that there is not a single black pilot in South Africa or in the independent states. Brigadier Ronen was chosen for the task following discussions in Israel with president Mangope and Bophuthatswana's minister of defense. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Nov 83 p 9] 12571

LESOTHO TALKS--Maseru. According to official spokesmen, Lesotho and South Africa have held discussions in Maseru concerning security conditions between two countries. Lesotho's delegation of seven members was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Tom Thabane. The South African delegation consisted of senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Army, the South African Police and the Intelligence Service. The discussions between Lesotho and South Africa are intended to improve relations, which have deteriorated in recent years following Lesotho's decision to establish diplomatic relations with communist countries, including Russia and China. [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 2 Dec 83 p 4] 12571

TABA NCHU TECHNICAL INSTITUTE--A technical institute, two projects for livestock, irrigation schemes and factories which will have, among other things, facilities for the small industrialist, will be developed near Thaba Nchu, Mr Rowan Cronje, Bophuthatswana's minister of labor and coordination, announced at a meeting of Bloemfontein's Junior Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce. Ten million rands will be invested in establishing the technical institute in order to solve the shortage of manpower in the country. South Africa will assist, and it will be accessible to non-citizens of Bophuthatswana as well. Irrigation. Two irrigation schemes will be started in the drainage area of the Modder [Mud], Vet [Grease] and Calendon Rivers for growing vegetables and cherries. Within the next six weeks a new factory complex with facilities for small industrialists will be begun near Seloshesha; the complex is to cost about 2.5 million rands. Two projects for livestock in an area covering about 2,400 hectares will also be started. Reserve. Mount Thaba Nchu is near an area about 300 hectares large which will be developed as a wildlife reserve. Near Groothoek Dam, 100 rooms for vacationers are to be built. [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 2 Dec 83 p 4] 12571

CSO: 3401/34

BRIEFS

NEW COTTON MILL--MBABANE--A plan for a R14m cotton mill at Matsapha industrial area near Manzini, Swaziland, is almost finished. It will employ about 400 people. The project promoters are the Swaki group--Swazi Industrial Corporation and Kirsh Industries. Swaki chairman, Mr Robert Friedlander, said the mill will be one of the biggest industrial projects in the country. Other major projects are the Simunye sugar mill in north-eastern Swaziland and the newly-established Langa national brickworks. He said Swaki would be taking some of the equity while other potential investors were the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland, the International Finance Corporation, investment arm of the World Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. The Swazi national multi-million-rand investment trust fund, Tibiyo, had also been approached. The mill will make yarn from locally-grown cotton. The project is seen as the first phase of an integrated textile plant which will also comprise weaving, dyeing and finishing operations. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Dec 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/512

INVENTOR OF SISAL CUTTING MACHINE TO HAND IT OVER TO TSA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] AN engineer has invented a sisal cutting machine with a capacity to cut between 30,000 and 50,000 leaves of sisal in a seven hour period.

The engineer, Ndugu Kishore Chaku Hirji, told the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that, he intends to hand over the machine he completed assembling in November last year to the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) in Tanga sometimes this week.

The machine weighing not more than five kilogrammes, excluding accessories, is made of two wooden pulleys of eight inches in diameter. According to Ndugu Hirji, the cost of the machine is approximately 1,200/- and excluding a roller, ball bearings and a "special" wire, the rest of the parts are locally made.

He said he has named the machine *Chaku Cutter* after his father, the late Chaku Hirji, who he described as a pioneer and popular sisal engineer in Tanzania.

He explained that the two pulleys are mounted on two separate shafts on the body frame. The first pulley wound with a 500 metre "special" wire, rotates freely and the second is fixed by means of a clutch or directly coupled to a gear box which rotates the pulley at 200 to 300 revolutions per minute (RPM), he said.

Ndugu Hirji said the machine could be operated by one person, but that, it was advisable for two people to operate it so as to work faster.

He said the operator who must wear leather gloves, pulls the wires along a sisal row, placing them at bottom ends of the leaves to be cut in each plant. At the end of each row, the operator would then

hammer two roller hooks 18 inches apart, and pass the wires through them, turning back along the other side of the row, he added.

The operator would place the wires at the bottom of the leaves on the other side of the row and then return to the machine where he would fix them to the second pulley.

After every ten plants, the operator would fix the wires to roller hooks which would help the wires pull towards the ground, and when this is completed, he would turn the gear box by means of handle and in the process all the leaves will be cut and will drop to the ground, Ndugu Hirji said.

According to Ndugu Hirji, he had developed such a machine in 1968 when he was working in his fathers sisal estates, but that his brother restrained him from introducing the machine because there was enough labour then.

He said he has developed the present machine with the assistance of the Faculty of

Engineering of the University of Dar es Salaam which helped him with some parts. He said however that apart from using the faculty facilities all the design and engineering work was his.

He said the machine which he tested at Oysterbay several times could be made at most of TSA workshops.

MINISTER DIRECTS ATC TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC, REGIONAL SERVICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) has been told to improve domestic and regional services to cut down losses.

The call was made yesterday by the Minister for Transport and Communications, Ndugu John Malecela, when opening the ATC Master Workers Council at the Institute of Finance Management in Dar es Salaam.

He said since its foundation in 1977, ATC had suffered losses amounting to 485m/-, and emphasized that there was need for stricter supervision to attain higher efficiency.

The Minister also said that his Ministry had received reports of thefts of up to a million shillings at the ATC headquarters, Dar es Salaam International Airport, Lindi and Kogoma airports.

Apart from the economic problems, Ndugu Malecela observed, it was such thefts which would paralyse the corporation if no immediate action was taken to stop them.

Meanwhile, Shihata has reported that the corporation plans to buy a new Boeing 737 this year, bringing the number of its aircrafts to ten.

This was disclosed by ATC the General Manager Bakari Mwapachu during the opening session of the meeting.

He confirmed that the Government has already approved the purchase of the plane, adding that last year, ATC sold its two Fokker-200 to British Midlands Airways for 15.5m/-.

Council members were also informed of the intended rise of air fares to meet operational costs.

Ndugu Mwapachu said the rise had been necessary due to a 35.3 per cent increase in fuel costs following the devaluation of the Tanzania Shilling last year.

He explained that the corporation lost some seven million shillings last year, and estimated that the loss would increase to 50m/- this year if fares were not increased.

Ndugu Malecela said the Government had endorsed ATC's decision to increase the fares.

The Master Workers Council is expected to approve the corporation's budget for this year, amounting to 36m/-.

Ndugu Mwapachu told the council that the ATC management intended to cut down losses by increasing operating revenue by 8.3 per cent over last year to 473.1m/- and to restrict operating expenses from exceeding 13.4 per cent over last year's levels.

As part of the efforts to minimise losses, the management shall continue to strive for better schedules, services, and efficient programmes in sales, reservations and material planning.

CSO: 3400/547

NMC BUYS ALMOST HALF OF FOOD CROP TARGET THIS SEASON

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Musa Lupatu]

[Text] The National Milling Corporation (NMC) has bought almost over half of its target this season.

According to reports with the Ministry of Agriculture, the figure represents purchases of maize, rice, wheat, cassava, sorghum and beans the corporation bought from peasants between June 1 and December 21 last year when the buying season had almost reached halfway.

The corporation expected to buy 220,350 tonnes during the season ending May 31, this year. The crops are maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, cassava, bulrush millet, beans and finger millet.

According to the reports, the NMC has bought 64,961 tonnes of maize, 18,346 of rice, 28,127 tonnes of wheat, 11,089 of cassava, 5,115 of sorghum and 4,744 of beans.

The NMC target for each of the crop is to purchase 88,211 tonnes of maize, 25,205 tonnes of rice, 33,300 tonnes of wheat, 37,373 tonnes of cassava, 15,946 tonnes of sorghum and 14,940 tonnes of beans.

Regional purchases for each of the crop could not be obtained yesterday, but by the week ending on September 9, all regions except Dar es Salaam, Coast, and Lindi had contributed to the national maize reserve, when the NMC had collected 62,843 tonnes of food crops.

Rukwa region was then leading the list. It had sold to the NMC 4,911 tonnes of maize the major staple, followed by Iringa which had sold 4,588 tonnes.

However, Iringa had by Christmas day sold to the NMC 28,322 tonnes of food crops out of 27,000 tonnes targeted by the region this season. Maize was leading with an amount almost equal to that of the regions whole target for the season.

Officials in the ministry said in September last year, there were indications of a good season.

Most crops bought todate are from the southern regions of Iringa, Mbeya, Ruvuma and Rukwa.

SOKOINE CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT, PARTY RESPONSIBILITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister's Office has clarified on the division of responsibilities between the Government and the Party in the formulation of national policies, stressing the importance of coordination between the two authorities.

According to Circular No. 1 by the Prime Minister which took effect on January 1, the Party will decide on primary policies on national development while the Government will mainly draw up operational policies.

The circular, which is based on the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) directive issued last September in Dodoma, categorised all policy clarifications on the Party ideology of socialism and self-reliance relating to any sector as a primary policy issue.

Likewise, all changes regarding definition of the Party policy as they relate to any sector would be made by the Party itself.

The circular stated that policy changes in the national ideological stance regarding any sector would be handled by the Party.

According to the NEC directives, any policy initiated by a Government ministry or the Government, should be prepared in collaboration with the relevant department of the NEC Secretariat.

It said the ministries had final say on operational policies except those which the Cabinet

or President felt should be forwarded to the Party for approval. The Party can also direct to know decisions on any such policies.

The operational policies for which the Government would have mandate on include the executing of any laws passed by the Parliament and methods and implementation programmes for decisions reached in Party sittings.

All questions of expertise — including the solving of operational problems on Party or Government decisions, methods of increasing productivity and efficiency in Government or parastatal and explanation of technical issues — would be decided on by the Government.

However, the circular emphasised that any decisions on operational policies should be forwarded to the Party regularly, including reports on achievements made and problems encountered.

The Prime Minister's circular noted that it was not aimed at revoking the responsibilities of ministers, but at ensuring coordination between the Party and Government in their respective functional roles.

The policy of socialism and self-reliance should serve as the compass for all decisions made either in accordance with the primary policies or the operational policies, it concluded.

WATER SUPPLY TO DAR ES SALAAM INDUSTRIES TO INCREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] WATER supply to industries and higher areas in Dar es Salaam is expected to increase substantially following arrival of a new motor and other spare parts worth 2m/- to rehabilitate the Upper Ruvu water pumping station in the Coast Region.

The Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo said in the city yesterday that rehabilitation would start within the next two weeks.

He said the 1,500 horse power motor, worth 738,000/- in foreign exchange, ordered since June 1982, would greatly boost water supply in the city.

Upper Ruvu has the capacity to pump 18 million gallons a day but was now pumping 10 million only.

The Lower Ruvu station which supplies about 40-44 million gallons of water to the city daily, had no problems at the moment and its supply was normal, the Deputy Minister explained. The city requires 60 millions gallons of water a day.

Most areas of the city were supplied with water from Lower Ruvu with the exception of Kimara, Ubungo, the University, Ardhi Institute, Makongo area, Tabata and all industries along Pugu road which get water from Upper Ruvu.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said that the ministry was sending a three-man team of technicians led by the Chief Engineer, Ndugu Abdallah Mzee to assess

the breakdown at pumping machines in Newala.

The team which leaves tomorrow will be expected to work with the team led by the Mtwara Regional Water Engineer currently in Newala.

He also said a landrove with spare-parts was on its way to the town. The town has been hit by water shortages because of the worn pumping machines which had been on and off in the past four months.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said efforts were also being made to get spare-parts from the Dumila camp in Morogoro Region for repairing the Newala machines.

CSO: 3400/547

DAIRIES IN DAR ES SALAAM, MUSOMA, ARUSHA FACE SHUTDOWN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

TANZANIA dairy plants in Dar es Salaam, Musoma, Arusha and Mbeya may be forced to close down in the near future for lack of plastic buckets which they had improvised in distribution of milk.

According to the General Manager of the Dar es Salaam dairy plant, Ndugu Ignatius I. Nombo plastic buckets which have been supplied by the Amboni company, were no longer forthcoming as the firm had no raw materials.

Ndugu Nombo told the *Daily News* yesterday that they had received word from the Tanga-based company that they should not expect any more supplies of buckets.

The four plants had improvised a system of using plastic buckets for distribution of milk due to non-availability of the imported tetra-paks.

The General Manager said that his plant had only 1,850 plastic buckets each with a capacity of 50 litres which they have been using to distribute about 37,000 litres of milk per day since May last year.

He noted that the system was not all that hygienic but as the tetra-paks could not be bought, the Dar es Salaam plant and other dairy plants in Musoma, Arusha and Mbeya had to devise this system to supply the milk.

Ndugu Nombo pointed out that plastic buckets which were now in circulation were received

from Amboni in March last year. He said that the buckets were also being damaged everyday adding: "There will come a time when the number of buckets available would not allow us to continue production".

The last consignment of tetra-paks imported from Sweden in 1982 were exhausted in May last year.

Ndugu Nombo said that the dairy plants had applied to open letters of credit worth 7 million/- in foreign exchange from the Bank of Tanzania for purchase of packaging materials, but the Swedish bank had demanded 100 per cent cash.

He said the plants have again applied for foreign exchange allocation.

Ndugu Nombo explained that due to shortage of packaging materials, the Dar es Salaam plant had not been able to utilise its capacity of 90,000 litres per day. Estimated demand for milk for the city stands at about 100,000 litres a day.

In 1982 the plant produced 17,382,841 litres of milk products including yoghurt, cream, butter, ghee, and sour milk worth 96.4m/-.

"Last year's production figures have not been compiled but I am sure they are not going to vary very much", he said.

On other supplies of raw materials, Ndugu Nombo said the plants had enough supplies of skimmed powder milk and butter oil which was donated by the World Food Programme,

(WFP), European Economic Community (EEC) and the Government of Japan. The plant (Dar es Salaam) also uses milk supplies locally by peasants with dairy cattle.

GOVERNMENT STRESSES FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Fuel conservation measures have been stressed by the Government to ensure that whatever oil available was expended on national development-oriented activities.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, said this in Dar es Salaam yesterday when explaining the fuel situation in the country.

Ndugu Janguo said the amount of oil imported in the country was in stable position, but within the limits of the country's economic ability. Hence the urge for adhering to the fuel rationing measures imposed by the Government.

He said some 50,000 tonnes of crude oil was expected in the country from Algeria next month and another 55,000 tonnes from Libya should arrive sometime in February. This is in addition to crude oil received from Algeria two weeks ago.

The Principal Secretary said the two consignments were the last of the order placed earlier in the year.

Arrangements were on hand to place more orders and the Ministry of Water and Energy, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the banks were working out the modalities, he said.

Ndugu Janguo said the problems being experienced, especially in upcountry centres and industries, were basically associated with transport snags.

Shortage of tyres, and poor roads, particularly after the recent rains, had worsened the fuel distribution system, he said.

Ndugu Janguo cautioned that the amount of oil imported into the country was still not meeting all requirements and economic difficulties dictated that available oil should be utilised judiciously.

He said priority in the allocation of oil, for which the country spends 60 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings, would still go to the productive

sectors including industries, transport, agriculture and institutions engaged in transporting agricultural crops and inputs.

The recent derailment of a goods train between Mazimbu and Mkata in Morogoro involving three oil tankers--one for gas and the rest carrying industrial diesel--was responsible for temporary delay of supplies upcountry.

CSO: 3400/547

BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgium yesterday pledged to revamp Tanzania's marine services on Lake Victoria and provide additional facilities for the Dar es Salaam Port.

The pledge was made yesterday in a development cooperation agreement which was signed in Dar es Salaam by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, and the visiting Belgian Secretary of State for Development Co-operation, Mr Francois de Donnea.

According to the agreement, Belgium will consider providing a floating dock at Mwanza for Lake Victoria marine vessels; the repair of the damaged mv Butiama at an estimated cost of 13m./0; provision of technical expertise for ship building and rehabilitation of marine vessels on lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

It stated that Belgium would assist in developing the Dar es Salaam harbour by providing port equipments and training of harbour pilots.

Equipment to be provided under the scheme include tractors and trailers, two mobile cranes, eight fork lifts, one buoy finding vessel, one lighter towing tug and three mooring boats.

The two-day Belgium-Tanzania talks have established, for the first time in seven-years, the technical assistance and formal mode of relations in the fields of transport and communication, industrial development and higher education.

Belgium, which is already undertaking the construction of the 517.5m/- sheet glass factory at Mbagala in Dar es Salaam, has agreed to increase 20.9 million Belgian frames (about 462m/-) to complete it and undertake the training of some 26 Tanzanian technicians and engineers who will man the plant.

The factory, which will have a capacity of producing 15,000 tonnes of sheet glass annually, is expected to be completed at the end of this year. The country's requirements for materials like window and door glass panels and louveres is estimated at 6,000 tonnes.

The training of personnel for the plant will start in the middle of this month.

Belgium also agreed to provide visiting professors, especially at the Morogoro-based Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Sciences of the University of Dar es Salaam, on a project oriented basis.

Joint research on rodents and provision of scholarships in radiology and dermatology would also be undertaken.

The two countries further agreed to appraise the grant parent poultry stock project at Usa River in Arusha Region. The project is envisaged to be the main chicken hatchery for the country and probably for neighbouring countries too.

CSO: 3400/547

SEVERE FOOD SHORTAGES REPORTED IN TABORA, SHINYANGA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Meanwhile reports from Tabora and Shinyanga said yesterday that efforts were being taken to supply the regions with maize so as to curb severe food shortages.

From Sumbawanga, Shihata has reported that three trucks sent by Tabora region to collect maize, left for Mpanda yesterday carrying 56 tonnes of maize which will be railed to Tabora.

In Shinyanga, the agency has reported that the government would supply 10,000 tonnes of maize so as to contain the food shortage in the region.

Four trucks of the Tabora Regional Transport Company (KAUTA) as well as 20,000 tonnes of diesel have been sent to Sumbawanga to facilitate transportation of 1,000 tonnes of maize from Rukwa to Tabora.

Shinyanga, Tabora, Kigoma and Mbeya regions are being supplied with maize by Rukwa. According to Shihata, however, some areas in Rukwa region including Sumbawanga town have begun to experience food shortages and that they were being supplied by the NMC.

Since last Tuesday, some cooperative shops in the town have been issued with five bags of maize each to sell to the town residents.

A meeting of the Singyanga Regional Development Committee has been told that maize to be supplied by the government in the region is part of 60,000 tonnes ordered from Thailand. The 10,000 tonnes would be distributed in two consignments of 5,000 tonnes each.

Food shortage in Shinyanga which has hit Shinyanga, Maswa and Kahama districts has been attributed to the infestation of the notorious larger grain borer, locally known as "scania". Some 70,000 tonnes of food crops are said to have been infested by the pest in the region at both pre- and post harvest stages.

Another reason is said to be inadequate supplies to the region from elsewhere in the country during the past six months.

The Regional Commissioner's office has said that during the past six months, Shinyanga has been receiving 200 tonnes of food each month as against its requirements of 3,500 tonnes per month.

FOOD REPORTEDLY AVAILABLE IN MOST OF NATION'S MARKETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] AS Tanzanians enter 1984, reports on the food situation indicate availability of food items in most markets in the country. However, the low cereal surplus regions of the northwest continue to experience high prices of major staples.

According to the Marketing Development Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, while prices of major staples have registered slight decrease in high surplus areas between October and early last month, they had become more expensive in regions like Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera.

Most of the Lake Zone regions, Tanga, Kigoma, Lindi, Mtwara and Dar es Salaam had experienced short supplies of the major staples — maize and rice — during the time in review although the commodities were available in markets.

According to the Bureau, reports particularly from the northwest "indicate that food supplies are being constrained by unusually severe transport problems".

Maize for example, had the lowest price of 37/50 per tin in high surplus areas like Songea but was more expensive in Bukoba where a tin was selling up to 200/-. The price has been

fluctuating between 200/- and 190/- in Mwanza and Shinyanga regions.

According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau for October, and figures made available to the *Daily News* covering November and early December, surplus from Songea is reported to have gone to Lindi, Mtwara and Dar es Salaam, while Moshi and Arusha catered for Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Shinyanga regions.

At least maize was reported available in most markets with the exception of Musoma, Sengerema and Masasi. It is the same with regard to rice, although prices of the commodity averaged 5 per cent up in most markets with the exception of Lushoto, Singida and Songea where a price decrease was registered.

Most northern regions have not performed well in the production of cereals in the past year, although they have harvested enough of the less preferred staples to sustain demand within local markets.

However, most regions with the exception of Dar es Salaam, Coast and Lindi, had contributed to the national maize reserve by September last year. The National Milling Corporation (NMC), whose buying season ends next June,

reported to have purchased some 62,843 tonnes of food crops — almost one third of its targeted purchases.

Officials at the weekend would not comment on amounts purchased to date. It was reported in September last year that most regions with the exception of Mbeya, Iringa, Rukwa and Ruvuma, had performed well. The rest had met their targets by between 6.21 per cent and 0.5 per cent.

Apart from the spiralling prices of the major staples whose prices could have been aggravated by short supply in the northern regions, the Marketing Bureau said Mbeya, Njombe and Lushoto sent round potatoes to other regions during the period.

The period also experienced a slight decrease of onions and tomato prices, although according to the Bureau, the rate of the decrease was not as rapid as during the beginning of 1983.

However, cost of transportation seem to have had an effect on prices for food items sent to far away regions from supplying areas. An example is that of round potatoes which dropped by 4 per cent near the supplying regions but sold by up to 82 per cent in Lindi where a kilogramme was selling at an average of 15/50.

FINLAND TO SUPPLY CKD TRACTORS BETWEEN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1984

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] THE Tanzania Tractor Manufacturing Company (TRAMA) will get from Finland 500 units of tractors in completely knocked down (CKD) form with implements and spares, between January and September, this year.

The tractors, to be supplied by a Finnish state-owned tractor manufacturing company — Valmet Corporation — will be assembled at the Kibaha TRAMA assembly plant.

Agreements for supply of the tractors was signed in Dar es Salaam at the weekend by representatives of Tanzania and Finland.

The first document was signed by the Finnish Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Ilkka Ristimäki, and the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry, Ndugu Ndewirwa Kitomari, signed the second document with the Valmet General Manager of Technology Transfer, Mr. Pertti Salovaara.

Under the agreement, the two sides vowed to explore with other Finnish aid agencies the possibility of securing funds to finance an additional 200 units of tractors. This would raise the number of tractors to be assembled this year to 700 units.

According to a statement issued by the Ministry, the 500 units will be paid for out of a special account which the National Bank of Commerce will establish with the Union Bank of Finland.

During a brief signing ceremony at his office, the Minister for Trade commended Finland for her self-less commitment to assist Tanzania in her efforts to develop agricultural and industrial sectors.

He said the Finnish aid in agricultural implements and industrial expertise would facilitate production in both sectors, thus increasing the volume of exports.

This, the Minister observed, would also help strengthen trade links between the two countries.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi called for maximum use of the aid, and expressed hope that the implements would contribute to making 1984 a year of improved agricultural sectors.

The Finnish Ambassador noted that it was appropriate to start a new year with a boost in agriculture and trade to bring about a change in the economy and general social welfare of the people.

He assured Tanzania of continued Finnish commitment in all economic relations ranging from aid, joint venture of investment, to trade. He said Tanzania had been the main recipient of Finnish development assistance for the last ten years.

The agreements were the culmination of negotiations which started in June last year. The negotiations were carried out both in Dar es Salaam and Helsinki, Finland.

PLANNING MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1984

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Text] TANZANIA enters 1984 with an economy weakened by persistent low level production in every sector, but with prospects of doing better over the year following improvement in agricultural performance.

A report on the state of the economy said tentative calculations showed that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — measuring output of goods and services — declined by 1.2 per cent this year compared to a decline of 3.2 per cent in 1982.

The report issued by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in Dar es Salaam yesterday said with this year's rainfall promising better agricultural performance, "1984 is likely to be much more promising in our endeavours to bring about economic recovery".

It called for greater efforts by everybody to increase the availability of foreign exchange through increased exports of goods and services and careful use of what is available, through import saving measures.

"Our own undivided efforts in increasing agricultural production for domestic use and exports, remains the most certain means of breaking the back of our present economic difficulties", the report stressed.

The Government pledged continued provision of basic social services to the general population, while taking all possible steps to protect the most vulnerable groups in society.

Re-establishment of democratically and popularly elected district councils would encourage further mobilisation of people efforts and resources in implementing self help projects and programmes, at village level to solve immediate problems, the report said.

The Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), which began in July 1982, was in the middle of its implementation and its framework remained the principal hope of economic recovery, it said.

Reviewing 1983 performance the report said the most significant problem was low capacity utilisation in industry and other production and service sectors; serious constraints in transport and adverse weather conditions in some parts of the country.

"Foreign exchange shortage for the procurement of raw materials and fuel continued to be the most important contributing factor to our difficulties", it said.

In most regions, almost the whole transport fleet was completely grounded causing serious hardship to people. Although movement of crops

was top priority, the situation remained grave, resulting in further reduction of foreign exchange earnings due to inadequate and delayed sales.

Adverse weather and shortage of essential agricultural inputs to several important crop producing areas reduced both export and food crops output.

There were also encouraging signs of recovery in the economy.

The consumer price index registered a moderate increase of 13.8 per cent between January and September this year, compared with 26.5 per cent in the first nine months of 1982.

"This indicator might have escaped attention of many people because most prices were generally high anyhow, and the shortage of several essential commodities persisted", the report said.

The performance of the budget so far indicates that the deviations from approved appropriations will be minimal. Total expenditure for 1982/83 was estimated to be 18,960m/-. but provisional actual expenditure amounted to 19,215m/-. an increase of only 1.3 per cent.

The report said on the other hand, recurrent revenue increased by 17.8 per cent. "The performance for 1983/84 is not expected to be different" it added.

Increase in money supply was moderate compared with

the previous year. During the first eight months of this year, it increased by about eight per cent compared with 12 per cent in a similar periods in 1982.

"This is partly due to the herculean efforts of holding the line on Government expenditure and partly due to slow-down in economic activity", the report said.

The report said the crack-down against racketeering and economic sabotage and implementation of the Human Resources Deployment Act were aimed at laying the foundation for a strong and less distorted national economy in future.

It said the immediate benefits were likely to be minimal though by no means insignificant.

CSO: 3400/547

BRIEFS

UNHCR KWANDAN REFUGEE REPORT--The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office in Dar es Salaam will submit a report to the Government on a reported unauthorised influx to Tanzania of Rwandese refugees formally residing in Uganda. The Acting Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu David Mwaixelage, said recently that the incoming refugees were also bringing their livestock. He said the Government would decide what to do after receiving a report, Shihata reported. A UNHCR team led by the High Commissioner's representative in Tanzania, Mr. Abdallah Saeid, is now in Kagera Region assessing the situation. About 20,000 Rwandese refugees have reportedly crossed from Uganda into Kagera Region. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 84 p 1]

INCONTRA BICYCLE SUPPLY AGREEMENT--The Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company (DABCO) and an Austrian Commerce and Finance Company, (INCONTRA) yesterday signed an agreement for the supply of 120,000 bicycles worth 173m/- on supplier credit terms. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam by DABCO General Manager John Kapinga and INCONTRA Managing Director K. Neumayr. The ceremony was also witnessed by DABCO Marketing Manager, G. Mawalla, and General Manager of the International Joint Venture Promotion Service (IJP) James Mariki. IJP is a subsidiary of INCONTRA which is based in Dar es Salaam. Ndugu Kapinga said INCONTRA are to supply the bicycles in semi-knocked down form. Under the agreement, the Austrian firm will supply 5,000 bicycles every month with the first lot expected in March. According to the agreement, DABCO has been given a two-year grace period with a 9.5 per cent interest. Mr. Neumayr said INCONTRA would also help to rehabilitate the National Bicycle Company (NABICO) plant in Dar es Salaam. He did not give further details. INCONTRA represents Steyr Daimler Puch which is the largest bicycle manufacturer in Austria. The firm also manufactures trucks and other automobiles. INCONTRA also gives financial support to Tanzania industries through the Bank of Tanzania and the Ministry of Industries. Last year the firm provided some 53m/- to help industries in the importation of raw materials. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 8 Jan 84 p 1]

DPRK EXPERTS' ARRIVAL--A team of eight experts have arrived in the country from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK) to assist RUBADA prepare technical designs and cost estimates for a proposed 1,000-hectare irrigation farm at Ndundu in Rufiji District. RUBADA--Rufiji Basin Development Authority--intends to develop the farm in a period of up to four years, depending on the availability of funds, a statement issued by the authority in

Dar es Salaam yesterday said. This follows a pre-feasibility study on the potentials of irrigation farming in the whole of Rufiji Valley done between 1979 and 1981 by a German consultancy firm, the statement said. According to the statement, the study concluded irrigation farming in the area was both economical and technically feasible. It added that a 65,000-hectare area was identified and that a 28-year development programme was recommended. The Korean experts are expected to complete the designs and cost estimates at the end of next year, the statement said. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Dec 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/547

CONSERVATIVE PARTY HEAD: FAKE BY-ELECTIONS WERE RIGGED

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 24 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Intimidation of voters, misuse of public vehicles by U.P.C. candidates campaigning by civil servants for U.P.C. candidates and inflation of numbers of voters are some of the anomalies that turned the recent sham by-elections into a mockery of democracy. This was stated by the CP boss Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi at a press conference held at the Conservative Party Headquarters in Kampala last Monday 21/11/83.

Mr. Mayanja Nkangi who looked harassed by the dismal role allocated to his party in the by-election drama said that his supporters in Mubende South-East Constituency had been forced to vote for the U.P.C. candidate or else "the area would be turned into another Luwero".

And in Mukono East at Kyabazala polling station minors were allowed to vote. He also cited an example of Yonathan Mayanja who arrived at the polling station only to find that someone had already voted in his name.

The CP boss said that even during the campaigns the two parties--CP and UPC--were not given equal treatment. He cited an example of a vehicle belonging to the National Teachers College Kyambogo which the UPC candidate for Mukono East Rev. Dr. Kefa Ssempangi used throughout his campaigns. Emphasizing this point Mayanja Nkangi said that the Prime Minister Eric Otema Allimadi spent a whole week in Mukono using government facilities campaigning for UPC. "If it were necessary to help candidates, the CP candidates also deserved the same treatment", Mayanja Nkangi said.

As for Mubende, Nkangi noted that in Mubende South-East although the official register of the electoral commission tallied with the new list of 40,728 voters, he wondered as to how within just a short period the UPC candidate who had polled a mere 2,469 votes in the 1980 elections was now able to poll 23,356 votes in a constituency reckoned to be a DP stronghold. The CP boss went on to add that it was also incredible because it is now common knowledge that due to insecurity many people had been killed in this constituency and others had been forced to flee for their dear lives.

While citing more anomalies, the CP boss noted that on the 14th November, he had received a letter from the Electoral Commission indicating that in Mukono

East, the registered voters were 42,522. Yet the official figures of the electoral commission of 1980 revealed that there were 41,880 registered voters. In protest to this inflated number of voters, the CP on the 15th Nov. 1983 sent a letter to the Electoral Commission. But up until now, the CP boss had not received a reply to clarify this discrepancy. Mayanja-Nkangi therefore pointed out that the number of voters had been deliverately inflated for the benefit of the UPC candidate by the UPC chiefs who were responsible for the registration of voters.

The CP boss lamented that the whole tragedy of the political system is that the civil service including office boys are part and parcel of the political structure of the UPC government. "And unless and until this is rectified, there will never be a peaceful change of government in Uganda," the CP boss said.

In conclusion, the CP boss said that he was seriously contemplating meeting Hon. Ssemogerere for joint talks and efforts for a concerted agitation of electoral reforms to be presented to the UPC government. Mayanja-Nkangi called upon all Ugandans and in particular members of the press to wage this campaign for electoral reforms which the DP and its mouthpiece MUNNANSI had already spear-headed.

CSO: 3400/504

DISPLACED PEOPLE FORCED TO LEAVE CAMPS AS AID ARRIVES

Kampala MUNNANSI in English 5 Dec 83 pp 1-2, 14

[Text] Tens of thousands of displaced people who have been living in over 30 camps guarded by Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) since February 1981 in the troubled Luwero District, have been forced to leave the camps without any plans for resettling them. Several displaced persons who were chased away from the camps told MUNNANSI this week that about 3 weeks ago Ndejje camp, 37 klm north-west of Kampala was almost emptied of its 8000 displaced persons. They further disclosed that several other camps like Luwuube and Ssemuto have been cleared of almost all refugees.

Before the inmates of the camp were forced to leave, sources have disclosed, they had been told that relief aid in form of food, drugs, seed and other materials was available. They had been further assured by Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers guarding the camps that the relief goods which had been donated to them by humanitarian organisations had arrived in Kampala and that they would receive it in a matter of days. A few days later, however, they were chased out of the camps without receiving the promised aid.

MUNNANSI RESEARCH DESK has learnt that some of the displaced people who have dared to go back to their areas have been immediately besieged by UNLA soldiers. Sources have said that the soldiers force the returnees to pick coffee for them at gun point which is put in sacks and carried away by the soldiers.

In Luwero District, during the last three years or so, a total of 30,000 homesteads, 200 schools and over 30 medical centres have been looted clean and/or destroyed as a result of UNLA operations against anti-government dissidents in the area. Uganda's Prime Minister Eric Otema Allimadi last week said that 150,000 displaced people were living in camps and tens of thousands more were living in the bush.

The ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) government last July appealed to humanitarian organisations for relief aid. Several organisations responded to the appeal. These included the World Food Programme, The International Red Cross Committee (I.R.C.C.), The Uganda Red Cross, OXFAM and Save the Children's Fund (S.C.F.) Some of these organisations have curtailed their operations in the area following incidents in which UNLA soldiers have demanded some of the aid being provided to the displaced people. Several incidents have been reported by displaced people at Kappeka where soldiers have robbed the relief aid from these humanitarian organisations.

Last week a Red Cross medical team travelling towards Kapeeka camp in a Land-Cruiser vehicle Reg. No. UWX 409, was shot at and two people were killed and six others were seriously wounded. All the relief aid which was in the vehicle was looted. Those killed in the attack were the driver of the vehicle Mr. Ali Ramanzani and a nurse named Catherine Musoke. Two doctors with the team were reportedly admitted at Nsambya hospital near Kampala "in critical condition".

Meanwhile reports have disclosed that three railway carriages full of relief aid destined for Kampala through Malaba Customs Post "disappeared" between Malaba and Tororo in eastern Uganda. The carriages were cleared at Malaba but took days to arrive at Tororo--a distance of less than 100 klms--and when the carriages finally arrived, they were empty. Two cabinet ministers have been implicated in the disappearance of the aid.

In another development, a United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.) official last month met Prime Minister Otema Allimadi and expressed concern over reports that refugees were being forced out of camps. Earlier on, the Prime Minister had appealed to humanitarian organisations for more relief aid.

Sources close to the ruling UPC headquarters in Kampala, have disclosed that the camps were supposed to be emptied of the displaced people "secretly" so that relief aid could still be coming. Without knowing of the said arrangement, the District Commissioner for Luwero District Mr. Nathan Karema announced publicly and to the Press that the displaced people had been ordered to leave the camps. The sources talked of a plan to divert most of the said relief aid for private profiteering.

The sources further revealed that some of the displaced persons who had refused to leave the camps "unless the UNLA soldiers had been completely withdrawn from the villages", had their huts in the camps burnt down and forced out of the camps. The soldiers, however, are reported to be unwilling to leave the villages because "they make a lot of money" through selling coffee. A group of soldiers based at Malire military barracks near Kampala, were this week heard saying that they wanted to be transferred to Luwero so as "to make money".

Meanwhile a top UPC government official has reportedly refused to accept relief aid donated by a leader of Moslems in Uganda which aid was intended for the displaced people in Luwero district.

Last Tuesday, the Chief Khadi, Sheik Kassim Mulumba together with other Muslim leaders based at William Street in Kampala, took some relief aid which included rice, maize flour, soap, clothes etc. etc.. to the office of the government official. He was turned away, however, and told that the aid couldn't be accepted unless he renounced his title of being the Chief Khadi of Moslems in Uganda. The day before the incident another leader of Moslems claiming to be the legal Chief Khadi, Sheikh Obeid Kamulegeya presented some relief aid to the same official which aid was accepted. Well placed government sources said this week that the two Moslem Chief Khadis are supported by two different factions in the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

RULES ON ALIEN REGISTRATION CARDS TO BE CHANGED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Text] ALL aliens, are to receive identity cards within seven days of their registration, Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. John Luwuliza Kirunda told parliament yesterday.

The minister was summing up the Alien Registration and Control Bill 1983.

He said that his ministry was going to ensure that proper bureaucracy is set up and maintained so that matters of identity cards for aliens can be [effected].

Dr Kirunda called on the members on the Opposition side, who he said showed signs of having no confidence in what the government proposed to do, to have some confidence in the government and cabinet as they hold the responsibility and will continue to ensure that law and order is maintained.

On the bill, he said that this is a bill which does not only concern, Rwandese, Asians or Arabs, but the registration of all aliens as well as their control.

The minister told the House that one of the reasons why he did not rigorously [enforce] the old Act is because it was in some places discriminatory and not to Uganda's interests now.

Talking about the points raised by some members that some people have taken the law in their hands and declared others aliens, he said if wrong moves were taken, they were not taken with the knowledge of the ministry, which had only asked the district commissioners to register people according to laws in the Act.

He gave an example in Mbarara where, he said, chiefs were not asked to go out and declare who is who, but immigration officers were involved and questionnaires given out.

The same questionnaire were then returned to the Attorney General's office where it was decided whether one was a citizen or not.

Supporting the bill Mr Luke Kazinja (Rakai North) said that some aliens have been subjected to bad experiences by some people and chiefs, creating a situation, which one would not expect aliens to live through in Uganda.

Some chiefs, he asserted are aliens themselves, and he does not know who is in control.

The Speaker, Mr Francis Butagira on a point of order, said, "If chiefs are aliens and are chasing away fellow aliens, then I don't know what is happening". He cautioned Mr Kazinja to stick to the point.

Mr Kazinja said that the registration of aliens should not be left to chiefs. On a point of order, the Minister of Local Government, Mr Kalule Settala, pointed out that Mr Kazinja should substantiate on chiefs who are aliens.

The Speaker ruled Mr Kazinja out of order.

Mr John Magezi (Iganga North West) said that chiefs should be engaged in the registration exercise as they are the ones who know the people in rural areas and their activity better.

Dr Rev Kefa Sempangi Mukono North East), supporting the bill, said that the forms which aliens are supposed to fill for registration should include phrases which prohibit the sale of such forms.

Mr O. B. Katarikawe (Luwero North) was not happy with a certain [clause] which gave the minister power to stipulate the time when an alien shall register himself. He suggested that the minister should propose the time and let the House endorse it. He also wanted the same to be done to the rules and regulation, to be made by the minister on matters of aliens.

Supporting the bill, Mr Sam Kuteesa (Mbarara North) was against the clause which prohibits aliens from joining trade union and cooperative societies. He said this was against the right of free association.

At the same time he said if an alien is permitted to stay in the country there was no point in denying him [privileges] and especially so of economic value to the nation.

Mr Kuteesa called on the House not to make laws under which they themselves would not like to live with.

The registration [of] aliens should be done immediately an alien indicates his intention of staying in the country, Mr Rwabona Kagurusi (Mbarara South West) said.

He did not see why aliens are given 30 days in which time they register. He suggested that that period should be narrowed down to 14 days.

He supported the idea of having chiefs take part in registration exercise, saying that chiefs do play an important part in the administration of the country, especially in rural areas because they know better of whatever is going on in their areas.

PAPER PRAISES GOOD EAST AFRICAN RELATIONS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Let's Talk With One Voice"]

[Text] A healthy political climate is slowly settling down in our region following the agreeable resolution of the thorny issue of distribution of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community (EAC).

This is especially noticeable between our neighbours in Kenya and Tanzania, who for about six years lived at daggers drawn against one another with a war [of] words aired by their respective mass media.

Since the Nov. 16 meeting in Arusha at which Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, A. Milton Obote of Uganda and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania agreed on the equitable distribution of the assets, things are changing pretty fast for the better.

Presidents Moi and Nyerere have been greeted as heroes by messages over Radio Kenya for re-opening their common border, while on Radio Tanzania, the famous "Mazungumzo Baada ya Habari" commentator now talks of the inevitability of co-operation between neighbouring countries, simply because while an individual can choose with whom to lodge in a house, a country can in no way choose a country with which to share borders. Musicians have been fast enough and they are already singing about the oneness of East Africans.

Last week in Arusha, Kenyan and Tanzanian delegations met and agreed to establish offices to co-ordinate their relations. They also agreed to stop staging military exercises along their border areas, curb border smuggling and to hand over criminals wanted in the respective capitals for prosecution.

Kenyan trade will soon start flowing to Tanzania and other countries in the south, which means a more economic use of the Tanzania-Zambia railway.

At the Arusha meeting one interesting item as far as Uganda is concerned is the classification between genuine refugees and criminals.

It may at some date also apply to Ugandan dissidents who are still in Nairobi and periodically use the Kenyan and international press to tarnish the image of this country with inflated claims.

The most recent was a claim by the dissidents in the Kenya and Kenya based-international press that they had killed 150 Ugandan troops in Luwero. This was an empty claim.

Western journalists have recently visited Luwero and back alive. President Obote has launched an appeal for aid towards the people in that area whose misery the dissidents jubilantly boast as their creation. How could a president announce an appeal for assistance for an area he does not control as the dissidents would want to make the world believe? They need to be re-told to behave as pure refugees.

Time has come for the people of East Africa to talk with one voice. Claims by dissidents in one capital that they have caused suffering in a neighbouring country can only help to envenom the trust that is bound to emerge within the coming months. And as President Nyerere said in Arusha at a dinner he hosted for his Ugandan and Kenyan counterparts, time has come to try the "risk of trust" because the reverse has been costly for the region.

CSO: 3400/502

PAPER PRAISES COUNTRY FOR REINSTITUTING 'DEMOCRACY'

Kampala THE PEOPLE in English 12 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Standpoint"]

[Text] THREE years ago this week, on December 15, 1980 to be precise, the President of Uganda Peoples' Congress, Dr. A. Milton Obote, following our victory in the General Elections, was sworn in as the President of the Republic of Uganda.

THAT solemn occasion held at the precincts of Parliament Buildings marked not only the return of the UPC to power but also the return to democracy as a system of government in Uganda.

DEMOCRACY as a form of governance had been interrupted in 1971 with disastrous consequences. We had waged a torturous struggle first to rid the country of fascism and then to return to democracy.

IT is no surprise therefore that Dr. Obote on that occasion called on Ugandans not only to cherish but to jealously guard democracy.

SOME disgruntled and misguided members of our society, refusing to heed this call, went to "the bush" with false hope that they would overthrow the popularly elected legitimate government of Uganda.

OUR leadership has persistently exhorted these dissidents to see reason and accept democratic process.

WE are glad to note that the democratic forces have not only defeated these bandits but in the last three years we have gone a long way in consolidating democracy in Uganda.

CSO: 3400/502

BRIEFS

EX-UPC MAN EXILED--Mr. Chris Ssebuliba, the former UPC parliamentary candidate for Mubende South-East, fled the country following the murder of his campaign manager Mr. Mubiru and two other supporters in the recent by-elections. His place was taken over by Mr. Paul Sseruyange who contested the seat with a C.P. candidate Mr. Samuel Kibuuka in the sham bye-elections held on 16/11/1983. Meanwhile the home of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) chairman in Gulu Town in northern Uganda was raided last week, by a group of 8 armed "bandits" dressed in UNLA military uniform. They attacked Mr. Wilson Lutara's home firing at random in all directions afterwhich they looted nearly all his household property. Our correspondent in Gulu said this week that this was one of the most serious attacks in Gulu town on a home of a prominent personality like Mr. Lutara. At the time of the attack Mr. Lutara was away in Kampala whereas his wife had gone out to a neighbouring home. On hearing the heavy gun-fire, she fell down in fear fracturing one of her legs. Following the incident, the residents of Gulu town reportedly deserted the town for some days and sought refuge in neighbouring villages. [Text] [Kampala MUNNANSI in English 24 Nov 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/504

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR TIMBER--Zambia's timber industry is to undertake a major expansion program following a 45.4 million kwacha loan from the International Development Association. The project is estimated to cost the state 44 million kwacha, and will take 6 years to complete. The Finnish Development Agency has contributed 16.1 million kwacha for the project, while the rest is being borne by the Zambia Forestry and Forest Industry Corporation. The program, which is sited on the copperbelt, is expected to reduce logged imports and stop the depletion of forests, as it would produce 20,000 cubic meters of fine paper and more than 1,000 cubic meters of coarse. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Jan 84]

CSO: 3400/528

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS--According to the government's latest statistics on migration, 16,469 people left Zimbabwe during the period January to October 1983. Most of the emigrants went to South Africa, Malawi, the United Kingdom, and Zambia. Only 6,070 people came to settle permanently in Zimbabwe during the same period. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jan 84]

SOVIET ENVOY PRESENTS GIFTS--The Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Georgiy Ter-Gazaryants, says women all over the world are beginning to play a great role in the development of their countries. The Soviet ambassador was speaking in Harare today when he presented stationery and two typewriters to the ZANU-PF Women's League. The gifts were received by the secretary of women's affairs for ZANU-PF, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo. Comrade Gazaryants praised the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, for his commitment to the development of a strong women's movement in Zimbabwe. Thanking the Soviet Union for the donations, Comrade Teurai Ropa Nhongo said the typewriters will be used to communicate with the women in the Soviet Union. She said the stationery will be used in the forthcoming ZANU-PF women's congress in March. [Text] [MB111338 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Jan 84]

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